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EXILE OF ERIN.

There came to the beach a poor Exile of Erin,
The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill:
For his country he sigh'd when at twilight repairing
To wander alone by the wind beaten hill,
But the day-star attracted his eye's sad devotion,
For it rose over his own native isle of the ocean,
Where once in the fire of his youthful emotion,
He sang the bold anthem of Erin go bragh.

Sad is my fate! said the heart-broken stranger;
The wild deer and wolf to a covert can flee,
But I have no refuge from famine and danger,
A home and a country remain not to me.
Never again, in the green sunny bowers,
Where my forefathers lived, shall I spend the sweet hours,
Or cover my heart with the wild woven flowers,
And strike to the numbers of Erin go bragh!

Erin my country, though sad and forsaken,
In dreams I revisit thy sea beaten shore,
But alas, in a far foreign land I awaken,
And sigh for the friends who can meet me no more
Oh cruel fate, wilt thou never replace me
In a mansion of peace—where no perils can chase me?
Never again shall my brothers embrace me?
They died to defend me or lived to deplore!

Where is my cabin door, fast by the wild wood?
Sisters and sire, did you weep for its fall?
Where is the mother that look'd on my childhood?
And where is the bosom friend dearer than all?
Oh my sad heart, long abandoned by pleasure,
Why did it dote on a last fading treasure?
Tears like rein drop, may fall without measure,
But rapture and beauty they cannot recall.

Yet all its sad recollections suppressing,
One dying wish my lone bosom can draw.
Erin, an exile bequeaths thee his blessing.
Land of my forefathers! Erin go bragh!
Buried and cold, when my heart stills her motion,
Green be thy fields—sweetest isle of the ocean!
And thy harp striking bards sing aloud with devotion—
Erin mavournin—Erin go bragh!

—*Campbell.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and has been open to their inspection.

It is found in nearly all the public speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no right to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them, and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"RESOLVED, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends and we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which consistently with the Constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions: "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." It is scarcely a question that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law giver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as any other. To the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause and shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath. There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is not to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done, and should any one in any case be content that his oath shall be unkept or a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept.

Again in any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced so that a freeman may not be in any case surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution, which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the provisions and immunities of citizens of the several States? I take the official oath to-day, with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first Inauguration of a President under our National Constitution; during that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, in succession administered the executive branch of the government. They have conducted it through many perils and generally with great success, yet with all this scope for precedent I now enter upon the same task for the brief Constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of the States is perpetual—perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all national governments.

It is safe to assert that no Government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, and confirmed by the History of the Union itself; the Union is much older than the Constitution.

It was formed in fact by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged, that it should be perpetual by the articles of Confederation in 1778, and finally, in 1789. One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the constitution was to form a more perfect union; but if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views, that no State upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union, that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the best of my ability I shall take care as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authoritative manner, direct the contrary.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as a declared purpose that, as to the Union, I will constitutionally defend, and maintain it. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the National authorities. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United States in any interior localities shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable with all, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union, so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thoughts and reflections. The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny; but if there be such here, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union may I not speak? Before entering upon so grave a matter, as the destruction of our National fabric with all its benefits, its memories and hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely what we do? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence; will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from; will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think if you can of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied.

If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution. It certainly would if such a right were a vital one.—But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them, by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical Administration.

No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length, contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit Slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect Slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our Constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the government will cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority.

For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by Constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments is the only true sovereign of a free people. Who ever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissable; so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form, is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit; while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in parallel cases by all other departments of the Government, and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still, the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the polity of the Government upon vital questions, affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal; nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the judges.

It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended; while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constituion and the laws for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligations in both cases and a few break over in each. This, I now think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before.

The foreign Slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in our section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate; we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach other, but the different parts of the country cannot do this; they cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?—Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose yo go to war; you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse will be again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes perscribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that, to me, the Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of permitting them to take or reject a proposition orignated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to be now implied as Constitutional law, I have no objections to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it; his duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty ruler of nations with his eternal truth and justice be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of his Great Tribunal.

The American people were the framers of the government under which we live; this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain their virtue and vigilance no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness of folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space or four years. My countrymen, one and all, think camly and well upon this whole subject.—Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object will be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute; there is still no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, christianity, and a firm reliance on Him, who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war; the Government will not assail you—you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends.—We must not be enimes. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection.

The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriots grave, to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

"JONES AND SEREFEENER."

We hev sad it was night. And onct for all we say agin:

It was night.

In the fore room of widder Tuttle's house sat widder Tuttle's only darter—Serefeener. To To say that Serefeener Tuttle—such was her name likewise her nature—was a lovely gal, would be several rows of apple trees away from her case. Her raven tresses were redder than her nose, expressible eyes, teeth—grinders, tothers being out—probably ivory. Add to these the form of a syrup, and you hev one of them gals kalkerlated to make a man strike his father and kick his grandmother, break the ten commandments, and pretty much everything else.

Leastwise, so thought Jemes Perkins, as he knelt at her feet that cold, cold, night.

"Fairest of the fair sects," implored the youth, "heer me swar?"

She said she would.

And he sword.

"May I be whittled inter kindling wood," swore Jemes, "may I use stuffing sarsiges if I ever—"

Here the strain caused by kneeling was too much for Jeme' onmentionables. Thar war a rip, then a tear, and Jemes kerflumexed.

A deadly pallor surfused the classic countenance of the lovely Serefeener.

"Oh, grashus!" she cried, then swooned.

An then Jemes he swooned too.

Then—as if this had been the signal—thunder bellered, lightning flashed, and the wind roared in the chimbly.

"Jemes—Jemes," at length called Serefeener, in the gossamer tone olan expirin' treetode, "this are the lyin' gale."

Then life once more returned to the dyin' youth. For a single moment he sat on the hairth; gracefully as a Roman seniter a foldin his toggy did gather his cote tails round his tored trowsis—sorrowfully did he gaze upon the face of his beloved—and solemnly he replied:

"It kaint be so—it's too airly!"

Hardly had he seesed speakin'—or more properly speakin, skasely had he dried up when the door opened, and ——!!!*****

☞!!!

CAMP MEETING INCIDENT.

Our readers may remember the story of the soaping of the signal horn. The story runs, that when a certain revivalist of celebrity took up the horn to summon the worshippers to services, after dinner, one day, he blew a strong blast of soft-soap all over the astonished brethren. It is also said by the chronicler of this "item," that the brother was so wroth at this joke that he cried out loud, "Brethren, I have passed through many trials and tribulations, but nothing like this. I have served the ministry for thirty years, and in that time have never uttered a profane word, but I'll be cussed if I can't whip the man that soaped that there horn."

Well, this is a strong story; but we have, from a reliable authority, something a little stronger in the sequel to the same incident.—This is given to us follows:

Some two days after the horn-soaping, a tall, swarthy, villainous-looking desperado strolled on the grounds and leaned against a tree, listening to the eloquent exhortation to repent which was being made by their preacher. After a while became interested, finally affected, and then taking a position on the anxious seat, commenced groaning in the bitterness of his sorrow. The clergyman walked down and endeavored to console him. No consolation—he was too great a sinner, he said. Oh no—there was pardon for the vilest. No, he was too wicked, there was no mercy for him.

"Why, what crime have you committed?" said the preacher. "Have you stolen?"

"Oh, worse than that!"

"What, have you by violence robbed female innocence of its virtue?"

"Worse than that."

"Murder, is it?" gasped the horrified preacher.

"Worse than that!" groaned the smitten sinner.

The excited preacher commenced "peeling off" his "dry goods."

"Here, brother Cole!" shouted he, "hold my coat—I've found the fellow that soaped that horn!"

THE CROWD OF HUNGRY OFFICE SEEKERS.—Every avenue to Mr. Lincoln and even to his supposed future advisers, is literally choked up by greedy, craving demagogues, who have no thought excepting to get some greater or smaller morsel of the spoils that are about to be distributed. The dirty crowd that has poured in from the West and Northwest, reminds one of the locusts of Egypt. They fill the hotels and the avenues; block up the passages of the Capitol; deluge the streets with tobacco juice, and are a most intolerable nuisance to the regular inhabitants of the capitol. Their principles depend upon the State of the Cabinet market. Now that Mr. Seward's authority is confirmed, they curse Greeley, Fessenden & Co., and denounce "ultraists" as traitors. A few days ago, when it appeared probable that coercionists would get the upperhand, they were ready to hang the future Premier on the nearest lamp post. The welfare of the country is their last consideration. The North and South may cut each other's throats, and the whole nation go to destruction, for all they would do to prevent it. The little mess of pottage they have come to Washington for, and without which many of them will go away without paying their bills, is of more importance to them than the salvation of the republic, and they think it must be equally so to every one else.

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
When first we were acquaint,
I had money in my pocket, John,
But now you know, I hain't!
I've spent it all in treating you,
Because I loved you so,
But mark how you have treated me,
John Alcohol, my Jo!

John Alcohol, my Jo, John,
We've been too long together,
You must now take one road, John,
And I will take another,
For we must tumble down, John,
If hand in hand we go,
And I will have to foot your bills,
John Alcohol, my Jo!

THE PRINTER'S DOLLAR.—The Printer's Dollars! Where are they? We will suppose one of them is in somebody's pocket in Alabama; another in Mississippi, and a third in Georgia, while others are resting serenely in Missouri. A dollar here and there; scattered all over the country; miles upon miles apart. How shall they be gathered together; The type founder has his hundreds of dollars against the printer; the paper maker; the building owner; the journeyman compositor; the grocer; the tailor; and all his assistants in carrying on the business have their demands; hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the mites from here and there must be diligently and patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the large bills will never become bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to widely scattered dollars something like the following:

"Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and all manner of fractions into which ye are divided collect yourselves and come home! You are wanted! Combinations of all sorts of men that help the printer to become a proprietor, gather in such force and demand with such good reasons your appearance at his counter, that nothing short of a sight of you will appease them! Collect yourselves, for valuable as you are in the aggregate, single you will never pay the cost of gathering! Come in here in silent single file, that the printer may form you into a battalion, and send you forth again to battle for him and vindicate his feeble credit!"

Reader are you sure you havn't a couple of the printer's dollars sticking about your clothes?

AN ENGINE OF WAR.—There is now being exhibited to the citizens of Baltimore a new gun, or movable fortress, styled by the inventor Dickinson's Peace Maker. It is a centrifugal gun, throwing from one hundred to five hundred balls per minute, or from one ounce to twenty-four pounds. The gun is worked wholly by steam, neither powder nor caps being used, and is certainly a very terrible engine of war. It was in operation on Thursday, for the purpose of exhibiting its powers to a number of military officers, all of whom declared it a powerful and destructive weapon. It is movable, can be put in readiness for action in a few minutes, and easily worked by four men, who, as well as the machine, are safely esconced behind an impregnable steel armor. It is certainly a great curiosity, and worthy the attention of those interested in gunnery.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Mr. James Shirley, of Cove Station, had his pocket picked while in Harrisburg, seeing "Old Abe," on the 22d Feb. We are informed that the pick-pockets did a good business there on that day. A preacher while standing on a corner, was relieved of three hundred dollars in gold. He must have been a lucky fellow to have had so much money and all at one time too, but not very lucky in having it taken from him. We would like to see the man who can relieve us of that much at one time. In fact, we don't believe it can be done, as we never had that much, nor never expect to have, at one time.—*Broad Top Miner.*

RESIGNED.—We are sorry to learn that our friend, Mr. William Graham, Foreman of Repairs on Shoups's Run Division of the Broad Top Railroad, has sent in his resignation, which is to take effect to-day, or sometime soon. Mr. Graham is a master workman, and has proved himself such, since his connection with the B. T. Co. The company deeply regret his withdrawal, as well as a host of warm friends, who are sorry to lose him from their midst. Wherever he may go, or in whatever he may embark, the best wishes of his friends go with him for his future welfare.—*Broad Top Miner.*

☞Mrs. Partington says, that "when she was a gal she used to go to parties, and always had a beau to extort her home. But now," says she, "the gals undergo all sorts of declivities: the task of extorting them home revolves on their dear selves." The old lady drew down her specs, and thanked her stars that she had lived in other days, when men could depreciate the worth of the female sex. "Besides," she added, "so many men are murdered every day, that you gals must make haste and get husbands as soon as you can, or there won't be any left." "Why so, aunt?" "Why, I see by the paper that we must have got almost thirty thousand post offices, and nearly all of 'em dispatches a mail every day."

THE *N. Y. Tribune* says it prefers the preservation of the Chicago Platform to "FIFTY UNIONS." This is the difference between parties—one willing to surrender all for the Union, the other not even a rotten plank in its platform!

THE California Legislature have passed resolutions indorsing the Crittenden Compromise, and the views against coercion expressed by Breckinridge and Douglas. An attempt is making to reunite the two wings of the Democratic party in that State.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY : : : : : : : MAR. 15, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

Virginia.

The whole question of the final and complete disruption of the Union, seems now to hinge upon the action of the Virginia Convention. It is scarcely to be doubted that, unless Lincoln's Administration promptly shows itself in favor of preserving peaceful relations with the seceded states, Virginia will withdraw from the Union. Lincoln can yet arrest secession in the Border States, if he will. To give our readers some idea of the feeling in the Old Dominion, we copy below an article from the Rockingham *Register*, a paper that refused to support Breckinridge last fall, because it looked upon him as the candidate of disunionists. When such conservative journals as the *Register* are driven to the position taken in the following article, we may well inquire whither are we drifting ?

We desire our readers to direct their earnest attention to the condition of the country. We have all feared that danger was ahead, but recently we have had good hopes of a settlement. We hope no longer for any favorable result, for there are no grounds for any such expectation. We hope our readers will listen to the truth and prepare to meet it like men and patriots, as they are. *War has been declared against us of the South by Abraham Lincoln*, and before some of you read this article the booming of cannon and tramp of armies may have commenced in our Southern country.—Men of Virgnia, we call upon you all to come to the rescue ! There is but one way to prevent universal war and destruction too horrible to contemplate and that one course is for Virginia and every border slave State *at once* to unite with the States of the South, and proclaim to the North that no interference, whatever, will be tolerated for a moment. A united South is our only safety. No other course is left us. If we stand still the war commences at once. If we unite in solid column and say to the North, "hands off : touch us not," we *may* deter them from the desperate and ruinous course announced by Mr. Lincoln. We can see no other resort. We have, fellow-countrymen of Virginia, loved the Union of the States as dearly as any of you. That Union exists no longer, and we now are in favor of pursuing the only course which can prevent *war*, that worst of calamities. Everything like a revival of former differences should be discountenanced, and the citizens of Virginia should as one man, unite and hurl back a shout of defiance, to Lincoln and his cohorts,—a shout of resistance, resistance to the death. We cannot halt longer. Virginia has tried to save the Union. Virginia has tried to keep the peace—she has interceded and begged—she has reasoned and reasoned again—she has sent her Commissioners to President Buchanan and to the South—she has convened a Peace Congress, and left nothing undone there to save the country and restore happiness and contentment. But she has failed. The Abolitionists are as unyielding as death itself. No concession, no compromise, no admission of our rights and equality, but everything which we could in honor take has been denied us, and now, to "cap the climax" of Black Republican effrontery, the Southern people are coolly informed by Mr. Lincoln that the Union is not dissolved at all, and that he will enforce the collection of revenues and imposts, and hold forts and arsenals in all the seceded States. Let Virginia meet this declaration of war as becomes her fame and position, and let her make one more effort to preserve the peace, which can only be done by an *immediate* union of all the Southern States and the warning given to the North to stand off and attend to their own affairs. Let Virginia refuse to do this ; let her wait another fortnight, and *war* and universal destruction are almost inevitable and unavoidable. We go and have gone for peace, and there is but one way to prevent it.

Men of Rockingham ! look well to this matter lest you, by inaction and indifference, plunge us into immediate strife, not only strife between sections, but between neighbors and friends here in our own midst. We are no alarmists ; but it is our duty to warn our friends and readers of the fearful danger to which inaction will expose us.

The Supreme Court Ignored and Defied.

The minority President, Mr. LINCOLN, holds the following language in his Inaugural :

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decision must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government ; and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the supreme court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

A greater than Mr. Lincoln, a man who was looked up to in his day as the great expounder of the Constitution, the lamented Daniel Webster, differed *in toto* from this opinion. Mr. Webster spoke in one of the greatest speeches of his life, as follows :

But, gentlemen, the judicial department, under the Constitution of the United States, possesses still higher duties. It is true, *that it may be called on and is occasionally called on, to decide questions which are in one sense of a political nature.* The General and State Governments, both established by the people, are established for different purposes, and with different powers. Between these powers questions may arise ; and who shall decide them ? Some provision for this is absolutely necessary. What shall it be ? [Mr. Webster here goes on to speak of the different plans for the solution of this question submitted to the Convention that formed the Constitution, and then proceeds :] To this end, the judicial power, under the Constitution of the United States, was made coextensive with the legislative power. It was extended to all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of Congress. The judiciary was thus possessed of the authority of deciding, in the last resort, in all cases of *alleged* interference, between the State laws and the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Gentlemen, *this is the actual Constitution, this is the law of the land.* There may be those who think it unnecessary, or who would prefer a different mode of deciding such questions.—But this is the established mode, and, till it be altered, the courts can no more decline their duty on these occasions than on other occasions. But can any reasonable man doubt the expediency of this provision or suggest a better ? Is it not absolutely essential to the peace of the country that this power should exist somewhere ? Where can it exist, better than where it now does exist ? The national judiciary is the common tribunal of the whole country. It is organized by the common authority, and its places filled by the common agent. This is a plain and practical provision. It was framed by no bunglers, nor by any wild theorists.—And who can say that it has failed ? Who can find substantial fault with its operations or its results ? The great question is, *whether we shall provide for the PEACEABLE* decision of cases of collision. Shall they be decided by law, or by force ? Shall the decisions be decisions of peace, or decisions of War ?

But Mr. Lincoln, with an adroitness worthy of the low cunning of a third-rate lawyer, strives to bring the Supreme Court into contempt with the people, so as to lay more firmly the basis of that "higher law," the rule of the mob, which he and Mr. Seward have so persistently advocated. According to Mr. Lincoln's doctrine, pluralities of the people, such as that body of men that elected the said Lincoln to the Presidency, (not even majorities) shall construe the Constitution for the people of the whole Union. Every drunken voter hauled up to the polls on the first Tuesday of November, is transmuted by the magic of Mr. Lincoln's philosophy, into a grave and learned Constitutional lawyer ! In other words, Mr. Lincoln's Supreme Court consists of Wide Awakes, hired Hessians, subsidized presses, and madmen drunk with the raging fanaticism of the hour. Heaven preserve our unhappy country from the consequences of such sublimated folly as this !

Increase of the State Debt.

When Governor Packer went out of office, the State debt amounted to about $28,000,000. To this the present Legislature have added the sum of $12,000,000, as follows :

By the late act for the commutation of Tonnage Tax, the Penn'a R. R. has got off the State the sum of	$5,000,000.
By release of Tonnage Tax already due	700,000
By release of Sunbury and Erie R. R. Bonds,	3,500,000
By endorsement for the General Government,	2,800,000
Increase,	$12,000,000

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We are in receipt of the March number of this excellent periodical. Contents : "German Universities ;" "The Professor's Story ;" "Gymnastics ;" "Land-locked ;" "Two or three Troubles ;" "Harbors of the great Lakes ;" "The Man who never was Young ;" "The Men of Schwyz ;" "A Nook of the North ;" "Behind the Mask ;" "Diamonds and Pearls ;" "Reviews and Literary Notices." The best writers in America and Europe are contributors to the Atlantic Monthly. Published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston, Mass.

☞We are in receipt of two valuable books from the press of G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, entitled "The Union Text-Book," and "Romance of the Revolution."—Both works are full of interest, neatly bound and finely illustrated.

☞Read the Inaugural Address of Mr. Lincoln and admire his wonderful tact in evading everything like a statement of his position on the great question of the day. Read it, and if you can tell us what is the plan he suggests for the settlement of the national difficulties, you shall be instantly rewarded as your great powers of perception deserve.

☞There is a rumor that the Lincoln Administration is about abandoning Fort Sumter to the Southern Confederacy.

Discordant Elements in the Cabinet.

"Ever since the President reached this city there has been a struggle between the two wings of the party for the ascendancy. Mr. Lincoln's personal inclinations towards Mr. Chase, for the Treasury Department, were never concealed, but it required all his firmnesss to resist the pressure on that point, and to carry out an intention which was doubtless formed soon after the election. The Cabinet is not a unit, and there is no use of attempting to disguise a fact which must sooner or later be developed in another form."

Thus writes the Washington correspondent of the *North American*, who, with charming frankness, tells secrets that are no secrets. Yet we were scarcely prepared for so free a confession of the troubles of the new Cabinet. It "is not a unit." No. Seward and Chase, Greeley and Weed, cannot be a unit. They are at daggers drawn, and they represent the conflicting elements that are soon destined to disrupt Mr. Lincoln's cabinet of constitutional advisers. The rattle snake, the owl and the prairie dog may dwell harmoniously together, but the two wings of the Republican party cannot enjoy such concord.—*Pennsylvanian.*

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.—The Constitutional Union and Democratic Conventions, on Tuesday, nominated Wm. Sprague for Governor, and the rest of the present State officers. The Democrats also nominated George H. Browne for Congress in the western district.

Local and Miscellaneous.

....The Spring Term of the Alleghany Male and Female Seminary, will begin on the 8th of April next. See advertisement in another column.

....THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philadelphia, C. McKibben and Son, propietors, is one of the best hotels in that city. Such of our friends as may have occasion to visit Philadelphia, will find comfortable quarters and moderate charges at the MERCHANTS.'

....The Spring term of the Blair County Normal School and Seminary, will open on the 8th of April next. The Principals inform us that this institution now numbers 52 students.

....There is an "irrepressible conflict" going on just now among the harmonious Republicans of this neighborhood, as to who shall occupy the snug little berth of Postmaster for the next four years. The question came up on Monday night last, in the Republican nominating meeting, and after a good deal of acrimonious discussion, it was determined that the Republican patriots who receive their mail matter at this Post Office, should decide the issue by ballot on Friday next. We understand that Messrs. W. W. Shuck, Wm. Keyser, S. Radebaugh, D. F. Mann, A. S. Russell, J. R. Jordan, S. J. Way, and J. G. Minnich are among the candidates.

....AMERICAN WATCHES.—Dr. Watts, in piously contemplating the complications of the human body, with all its bones, joints, muscles, veins, organs, senses, etc., exclaims—

"Our life contains a thousand springs,
And dies if one be gone ;
Strange, that a harp of a thousand strings
Should keep in tune so long !"

There is, probably, no product of human skill that approaches more nearly the mystery and beauty of a living thing, than this extraordinary piece of mechanism which the Waltham Company are now turning out at the rate of twenty thousand a year.

A watch moves, almost thinks, and speaks, and keeps account of the most precious of all our losses and expenditures. Its little ruby heart will receive sixteen thousand and two hundred beats per hour, for one hundred years, without breaking ! How few of our poor human hearts can stand as much, or last as long.

We take pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement of the American Watch Company, to be found in our columns this day.

The difference between the imported and the American Watch is, that the former owes its success to *faith*, and the latter to *good works*.

....The Democrats and conservatives of Bedford Borough, met at the Court House on Saturday evening last, and nominated the following excellent ticket :

Chief Burgess,
JOHN H. RUSH.
Assistant Burgess,
HENRY DEFIBAUGH.
Councilmen,
GEO. MARDORFF,
J. MOWER.
High Constable,
LEVI AGNEW.
Auditor,
R. H. G. IRVINE.
Constable,
HIRAM LENTZ.
Assessor,
A. J. SANSOM.
Assistant Assessors,
SAMUEL SHUCK,
WILLIAM BOWLES.
Judge of Election,
SAMUEL DAVIS.
Inspector,
HENRY REIMUND.
School Directors,
JOHN MOWER,
J. W. LINGENFELTER.
Supervisors,
JOHN BORDER,
W. HŒRKENS.
Town Clerk,
G. H. SPANG.

....Among the most important offices to be filled at the coming Spring election are those of Assessor, Assistant Assessors, and School Directors. For Assessor the Democracy give us A. J. SANSOM, for assistant assessors, SAMUEL SHUCK and WM. BOWLES. These are excellent nominations and should be sustained at the polls. For School Directors, we have J. W. LINGENFELTER and JOHN MOWER, Esqs. Better nominations than these could not have been made. Mr. Mower was selected because the Democracy desired to be liberal in politics in School matters, as well as because of his eminent fitness for the position.

How will he do it ?

If the new administration attempts to reinforce Fort Sumpter and retake the property which has been taken possession of by the seceding States, and thus initiate a coercive policy, it is rather a difficult question to say how the matter is to be accomplished. The Force Bill failed in Congress because of its unconstitutionality, and because moderate Republicans were averse to coercion while there was any possibility of any settlement. How Mr. Lincoln is to carry out his programme, without calling an extra session of Congress, we do not see. He cannot increase the army and navy, and it is not large enough and strong enough to put down the Southern army, which numbers thirty thousand determined men. It also appears that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has notified the government at Washington, that his government will not recognize merely a proclamation of the blockade of the Southern ports on the part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, but that a blockade, to be considered such, must be effectual. It is stated, too, that the French government, also, will soon give similar official notification, and that this course will probably be followed by all the leading European Powers having commercial intersts at stake.

How Mr. Lincoln is going to raise the men, and the money, and the ships to meet all the consequences which the policy of coercion will give rise to, we do not see. It will be a great risk for him to call an extra session of Congress, and without the Legislative power his hands are tied.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

THE NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

CRITTENDEN'S PROSPECTS.

REPORTS RELATIVE TO FORT SUMTER

Washington, March 12.—Several distinguished politicians from Richmond, arrived here this morning. They say that they have no doubt whatever but that Virginia will secede some time during next week.

The statement that Sumner opposes Mr. Crittenden's nomination to the Supreme Bench is erroneous. Mr. Sumner approved of the policy. The nomination, however, continues to challenge decided opposition from influential quarters, and it is feared it will not be made.

Washington, March 12.—Important intelligence has just been received at the War Department from Charleston. A messenger who left Fort Sumter on the afternoon of Tuesday last, reports that salt and provisions remain for only fifteen days, and that only a limited amount of vegetables is left in the fortress. Supplies of all kinds are very low. Major Anderson, however, was still able to procure fresh meats and butter from the Charleston Market.

Rumors are current that General Scott will make a report to the President, stating that the supply of wood at Fort Sumter is nearly exhausted. Also, that their bread, salt, beef, &c., will be gone by the first of next month, and that supplies obtained at Charleston cannot be depended upon for the subsistence of the garrison.

To reinforce the fort and insure its defence will require large land forces as well as a fleet involving, probably, the loss of thousands of lives.

In a military point of view, weighing advantages and effects, it will be advisable to evacuate the forts, and to brevet the officers of its garrison for heroic conduct.

THE MONTGOMERY GOVERNMENT AND THE REVENUE LAWS.—The Southern Confederacy, though firm, will not precipitate events, but will wait for over acts on the part of the United States. In literary matters a liberal copyright law will be granted to foreign nations. Your European reprints will be prohibited within our borders, and your Northern patents will not be renewed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—A private telegram from Montgomery says the revenue laws have been adjusted, by a regulation of the Treasury Department, to avoid any prejudice to the Mississippi steamboat business.

Bank Redemption.

A bill is now pending in the Legislature making it obligatory upon the several banks of this Commonwealth to keep their notes at par in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Any bank failing to comply with its provisions, shall for such length of time as its notes may not be redeemed, forfeit and pay to the State Treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth at the rate of two mills per annum on every dollar of the average circulation of the preceding year, or any part of a year. It is made the duty of the cashier to annually report to the Auditor General what length of time its notes were not redeemed in those cities, and the Auditor General shall demand the payment, and if necessary, sue all the banks so in default. All east of the Allegheny mountains are to redeem in Philadelphia, and all west in Pittsburgh. This is reviving in terms the 47th section of the general banking law which was repealed by the act of 1857, passed at the extra session of the Legislature, called for the purpose of giving relief to the then suspended banks.

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THE SMALL-NOTE NUISANCE.—The present Legislature may be aptly called a grand Corporation Committee. All sorts of schemes for the benefit of Corporations at the expense of the people, are projected and put through in hot haste. In addition to what has been already done, we now learn from Harrisburg that the House Committee on Banks have agreed to report an amendment to the law regulating Banks, reducing the amount of specie which shall be required to be kept in the vaults of Banks as a basis for circulation, and authorizing the issue of 15 per cent of notes of the denomination of one, two and three dollars.

The Norristown *National Defender* says that a number of Presidents of country Banks have visited Harrisburg to put the machinery in motion for boring this amendment through ; and that they also intend to demand that the legal rate of interest shall be raised to 7 per cent.

If the example of the forepart of the session were not before us, we would consider the passage of such propositions as these entirely out of the question. But as things now go at Harrisburg, there is too much reason to fear that they will be carried ; and we are not surprised to learn that "the lobby" are laying plans to secure a majority in both Houses for them. If the people wish to be heard in opposition, remonstrances should be sent up immediately.—They may possibly have some effect, although, so far, the wishes and interests of the people have been totally disregarded in almost every important measure of legislation.

As for these Bank propositions, they are not only unnecessary, but unwise. No real solvent and sound Bank wants them. The supply of coin was never so great as it is at this very time ; and we have done without small notes for ten years, at no inconvenience whatever, but on the contrary, to the great improvement of our currency and the saving of a vast amount of money to the working people, among whom these "shinplasters" would mostly circulate.—It is only the *shaky* Banks that want legislation of this kind ; and they should not have it, for the sooner such concerns are wound up, the better for the public at large.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Greenfield Township, Blair County, on the will of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair Tp., Bedford County, dec'd.—That all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS DELL,
Mar. 8th, '61. Ex'r. Jno. Snowberger dec'd.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.—Ther diseases are too well known to require any d cription. How many thousands are every year carried to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge Consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS each week nd disease of any kind is impossible. Consumption and Lung difficulties always arise rom particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells by bad blood. Purity that stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter ; and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the elements of health and strength. As the river leaving he elements of fertility in its course, causes the before barren waste to bloom with flowers and fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health and bloom with unfading beauty.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

—MARRIED—

CARN—DEFIBAUGH.—On the 11th inst, by the Rev. Samuel Yingling, at the house of of the bride's father, Mr. A. B. Carn, to Miss Emily Defibaugh, both of Bedford.

☞We acknowledge the receipt, in company with the above notice, of a gold dollar and goodly sized slice of wedding cake. May length of days and much happiness be the portion of the newly married pair.

SEESE—BECKLEY.—In Schellsburg, on the 28th ult., by John Smith Esq., Mr. Nicholas Seese, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Samuel Beckley, all of St. Clair tp.

MEDARY—REILLY.—On Thursday, March 7th, by T. W. Horton, Esq., Samuel Medary, of Huntingdon county, to Miss Mary Reilly, of Bedford county.

KENSINGER—WEAVER.—By the same, Daniel M. Kensinger, to Miss Sarah Weaver, both of Blair co.

FALKNER—BOLINGER.—By the same, William Falkner, of Blair county, to Miss Maria Bolinger, of Bedford co.

[Our old Friend, the Squire, is decidedly a "Union man." May his shadow never grow less ! For our young, and no doubt, happy friends, we pray may no shadow obscure their path in life, may they be blest in all the relations of life, may they increase and multiply and replenish the land, and thus fulfil the injunction of Holy Writ. J. M.]

—DIED—

DIEHL.—In Friend's Cove, on the 3d inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Juliann Diehl, wife of Mr. Philip Diehl, in the 53d year of her age.

RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions, or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.—Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, $1.00 ; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen $1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS, Zaccheus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley twp., dec'd., died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit :

One tract of land, being the mansion place, situate in said township of Cumberland Valley, Bedford County, containing about eighty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Wertz, John Fredericks' heirs and others.

Leaving a widow, Sarah Luman, and issue six children, viz : Ann intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Seneca county, Ohio, Sarah Luman, residing in Bedford county, John Luman, the petitioner, Moses Luman, residing in Seneca county, Ohio, Benjamin Luman, residing in Seneca county, Ohio, and Eliza intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford county,

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Saturday, the 6th day of April, next, when and where all interested, may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, March 15, 1861. } JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS Rachael McCune, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased, died, seized of the following real estate, viz : One lot of ground in the Town of Woodbury, in the county of Bedford, with a dwelling house thereon erected, bounded by lots of George R. Holsinger, and Jacob Brenneman.

Leaving issue seven children, to wit : John McCune, the petitioner, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Alaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Bailey, Nancy Ann Moore, all residing in Blair County, Pennsylvania, and Sanford Miller, whose residence is unknown :

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, March 15th, 1861. } JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit :

One tract of land containing 65 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a plank dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Eleven Shipley, Thomas Conrad and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Pennell.

Sheriff's Office, March 15th, 1861. } JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the Estate of Eliza Colvin, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. COLVIN,
March 15, 1861. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed Auditor to make distribution of balance in hands of Job Mann, Administrator of Mrs. Sophia Morrison, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on the 4th day of April, next, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8, 1861. Auditor.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES,

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it,

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co. :

Dear Sir :—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly :

June 15, fast 4 seconds.		Aug. 15, fast 18 seconds.	
July 1, " 6	do	Sept. 1, " 23	do
" 15, " 19	do	" 15, " 28	do
Aug. 1, " 16	do	Oct. 1, " 32	do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir :—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis. Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Harden, U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

CAUTION

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,
Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
March 15, 1861.—6mo.

PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEY.

A CHIMNEY THAT WILL NOT BREAK.

This great invention commends itself to every one using Coal Oil Lamps. It gives more light, requires less cleaning and will not break by the heat or cold, falling, or any ordinary usage. For sale by Storekeepers generally throughout the U. S. and the Canadas, and Wholesale by the Manufacturers and Patantees.

HORNING & HUMPHREY,
No. 321 N. Second Street, Phil'a.

N. B.—A large and superior stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, always on hand, at prices defying competition. Also, the Portland Coal Oil, at Manufacturers' price.

March 15, 1861—4t.

JUNIATA IRON COMPANY.—

NOTICE IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its present session, for the passage of "an act to incorporate the Juniata Iron Company," with authority to hold real estate, and to carry on the business of the company, in Bedford County, and that the corporators named in said act will be

SAMUEL H. TATE,
WM. P. SCHELL,
THOS. A. SCOTT,
W. T. DAUGHERTY,
C. W. ASHCOM.

March 15, 1861.

THE BODUGGER.—

This wonderful article just patented, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent free. Address

SHAW & CLARK,
March 15, 1861. Biddeford, Maine.

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted for subscriptions of stock, to the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that the books will be left with Henry Nicodemus Esq., for collection, if not paid before the 1st April next.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
President, & Att'y. for Company.
March 15th, 1861.

LAST NOTICE.

The Books of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon desirous of saving costs, must call & settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting without respect to persons.

JOHN P. REED.
March 8, 1861. Attorney at Law.

ATTENTION, BEDFORD RIFLEMEN !

You will meet for parade in Bedford, on Saturday, the 16th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in full Winter Uniform (with Plume.) By order of the Captain.

GEORGE STIFFLER, O. S.
March 8, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money which came to the hands of Samuel Carn, Esq., late deceased, as trustee to sell the real estate of Simon Claar, dec'd., and afterwards as guardian of the minor children of said Simon Claar, and now to be accounted for by O. E. Shannon, administrator, C. T. A., of said Samuel Carn, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1861, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested are invited to attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

March 8.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Solomon Williams, Adm'r. of the Estate of Levi Clark dec'd., to those entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 22d day of March, 1861, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
Auditor.

March 8.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE GROVE, West Providence,
JOHN L. GROVE Monroe,
Administrators.

March 8, 1861.

SELECT SCHOOL.

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will open a "SELECT SCHOOL," commencing Monday April 8th, and continue four months. A Normal Class will also be formed. Having himself passed through a full course in the State Normal, and employing none but efficient assistants, he feels warranted in insuring satisfaction. Pupils of all grades will be received. Teachers throughout the county may find it to their advantage to apply soon.—Terms moderate. Apply to

A. N. RAUB,
Principal of the "Bedford Union School."

March 8th, '61.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Michael Wheeling vs. Julianna Wheeling. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner in the above case to take testimony, &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April, next, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Commissioner.

March 8.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—

Henry Earnest vs. Hannah Earnest. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned, appointed commissioner to take testimony, &c., in the above case, will attend to his duties, on the 3d day of April, next, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Commissioner.

March 8.

FRESH & GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS!
FRESH & GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS!
WM. HARTLEY HAS JUST RECEIVED
100 DOZEN PAPERS
100 DOZEN PAPERS
of Dreer's celebrated Fresh Philadelphia Garden Seeds,
EVERY PAPER WARRANTED
Peas and Beans by the quart, peck, or paper.
NO STORE TRASH KEPT, NOR SOLD.

NEW GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED AT

MRS. S. E. POTTS',

A large assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS
of all kinds, handsome winter silks, French merinoes, all wool delaines,
BONNETS & RIBBONS,
BONNETS & RIBBONS
Flowers, Ruches, bonnet velvets—new style, handome cloaks,
FUR CAPES,
FUR CAPES,
Also, a large assortment of victorines and muffs.

Nov. 2,'60.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, to examine the exceptions, filed to the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Committee of George Ow, a lunatic, and to report the facts will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1861. at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
Auditor.

March 8.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary, on the will of John Bowser, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber.—All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HOLDERBAUM, Ex'r.,
Residing in Bedford Township.

March 1st, '61.

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SARAH E. POTTS.

Feb. 22d, '61.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 18, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY 23d MARCH, NEXT,

the following described real estate:

Purpart "A," containing 55 acres 56 perches nett, being the one third part thereof, adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, Frederick Stoler and others.

Part "B," containing 47 acres and 128 perches, nett measure, adjoining lands of Sam'l. Burger, Jacob Working and others.

Purpart "C," containing 212 acres, nett measure, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, and

Purpart "D," containing 128 acres and 41 perches nett measure, adjoining lands of Fred. Stoler, A. Eversole and others: all situated in Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County.

Being the Real estate of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, dec'd., lately appraised under proceedings in Partition.

TERMS: One third at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

AARON REED,
Executor.

Feb. 22d, '61. 4t.

NOTICE TO CONSTABLES AND OFFICERS OF ELECTIONS.

BY the Act of Assembly, approved June 21, 1839, (Pamph. Laws, p. 376,) it is provided:

Section 2. That officers and other persons, holding and conducting such elections for Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, shall make true returns of such elections, which shall be handed by the Constable to the Prothonotary of the proper county, to be filed in his office.—And the said Prothonotary shall forthwith send a certified copy of such return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

And by the Act of April 13, 1859, (Pamph. Laws, p. 594.)

Section 1. That every person hereafter elected to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman, shall, within thirty days after the election, if he intends to accept said office, give notice thereof in writing, to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the proper county, who shall immediately inform the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptance; and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid.

S. H. TATE, Prot.

LOOKING GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS.
PICTURE FRAMES,
OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,
816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!

Wishing to reduce our stock as low as possible by Spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS!
WINTER GOODS!
WINTER GOODS!

AT COST, FOR CASH.
AT COST, FOR CASH.
AT COST, FOR CASH.

Ready made Clothing at Half-Price.

☞CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.☜

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 14, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—

By virtue of Sundry writs of Vend Exponas to me directed there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Saturday the 23d day of March, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a large two story log dwelling house, and double log Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Robison, John Cavender, and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William May.

Shff's. office Bedford, March 1st, '61. } JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

A. C. James vs. Wm. O'Neal } In Common Pleas of Bedford Co. No 17 Feb. T. 1861.

The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate of above Def't., and facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, 28th of March, 1861 at the office of Cessna and Shannon, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Auditor

March 1st, '61.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber, adm'r., of the estate of Melchior Fisher, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises in Harrison Township, on

SATURDAY, 23d MARCH NEXT,

the following real estate, viz: A tract of land situated in said Township late the property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Richard Knuff's heirs and Peter Watson on the East, the subscriber on the West, Fred'k. Turner and Knuff's heirs on the North, and John M. Smith and Peter Wertz on the South, containing 97 acres and 148 perches nett measure. About seventy acres of the land are cleared and under cultivation, six acres of which are meadow—the residue is well timbered. The improvements are a log dwelling house, log stable and other out buildings,—there is also a number of fruit trees on the place, and water which never fails, convenient to the house. The land is on Dry Ridge, and runs within a few rods of the Turnpike.

The terms are—one third of the purchase money to remain in the land for the use of the widow, one third in hand at the confirmation of the sale and the other third in two equal annual payments without interest.

DAVID MILLER
Adm'r.

March 1st, '61.

STATEMENT AND REPORT

OF WILLIAM LEARY, STEWARD OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYNENT OF BEDFORD CO., FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY, A. D., 1860, TILL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, A. D., 1861.

1860. DR.

Jan'y. 1.	To Balance on settlement	$8 24½
	Am't. received from sundry persons,	34 12
		42 36½
	Balance due Steward, Jan. 1st, 1861	19 82½
		62 19

CR.

By amount paid sundry persons	62 19

Statement of Poor House Mill from January 1st, 1860, till January 1st 1861.

DR.

Amount of Grain brought in as per monthly Reports,

	Wheat	Rye	Corn
	293	255	56
Bo't of Sundry Persons,	196	"	"
Amounts,	489	255	56
	B. Wheat	Mixt're.	
	37½	50½	
Bo't. of sundry persons	"	"	
Amounts,	37½	50½	

CR.

By amount of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash and on accounts, &c.,

	Wheat	Rye	Corn
Use of P. H., &c.,	415	193	27
Sold to sundry persons	26	16	6
Amounts	441	209	33
Remaining in Mill	48	46	23
Whole amount,	489	255	56
	B. Wheat	Mix't.	
Uuse of P. H., &c.,	13½	26	
Sold sundry persons	15		
	28½	26	
Remaining in Mill	9	24½	
Whole amount	37½	50½	

LIST OF PAUPERS admitted, discharged, died, &c., &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out-door paupers supported by the Institution, from the 1st of January, 1860, till 1st of January, 1861.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Deaths.
1860.				
January,	8			1
February,	10	1		1
March,	1	3		
April,	6	1	1	
May,	3	8		
June,	5	1		
July,		3		1
August,	2	2		
September,	1			
October,		5		1
November,	2			
December,	1			
Total,	39	24	1	4

1860.	Births.	Children bound out.	Males Remaining.	Females Remaining.
January,	1		24	29
February,	1		30	32
March,			27	33
April,			24	34
May,			21	32
June,			23	34
July,			20	33
August,			20	33
September,			21	33
October,			17	31
November,			18	32
December,			19	32
Total,	2		264	388

Making an average of 54½ per month, of whom 2 are colored, 2 blind, 8 insane, and 1 confined to bed. There are also 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the above.—575 wayfaring paupers were provided with board and lodging.

PRODUCE OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

38 Tons of Hay,
12 Loads of Cornfodder,
350 Bushels ears of Corn,
125 Bushels of Oats,
63 Bushels of Rye,
26 Bushels of Buckwheat,
350 Bushels of Potatoes,
3 Bushels of Beans,
2500 Heads of Cabbage,
8 Barrels Cucumber Pickles,
18 Bushels of Large Onions,
2 Bushels of Small Onions,
3 Loads of Sweet Pumpkins,
12 Bushels of Tomatoes,
8 Bushels of Beets,
3675 Pounds of Pork,
442 Pounds of Beef,
407 Pounds of Veal,
540 Pounds of Lard,
346 Pounds of Butter,
1 Beef Hide,
6 Calf Skins,
11 Barrels Soap.

STOCK ON FARM.

7 Head of Horses,
2 Cows,
2 Heifers,
1 Bull,
21 Head of Hogs,
66 Sheep.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY MATRON.

73 Shirts, 41 pair of pants, 31 chimeses, 39 women's dresses, 4 children's dresses, 16 sheets, 16 comforts, 9 women's sacks, 33 aprons, 15 pair of women's stockings, 4 sunbonnets, 8 caps, 6 quilted skirts, 5 hoods, 7 pair of men's socks, 8 round jackets, 8 vests, 3 table-cloths, 15 towels, 12 bed-ticks, 7 bolsters, 4 pillow-slips, 2 shrouds, 5 pair of drawers.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of employment from the 1st day of January, 1860, till the 1st day of January 1861, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D., 1861.

JOHN AMOS,
JOHN KEMERY,
JNO. S. BRUMBAUGH,
Directors.

ATTEST:
Thomas R. Gettys, Clerk.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 1st, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE BLYMIRE, Treas'r.

DR.

To cash rec'd from Collectors	$4549.94
Thos. Ritchey, Error in settlement	41.00
Mary Oder, pd. W. S. Flock,	50.00
Constable McCreary, Fines	4.00
	$4644.94½
Balance due county	415.99¼
	$4228.95½

CR.

By am't. paid out on sundry checks as follows, viz.

Officer's salary,	$218.19
Wm Moorhead, (late Steward)	85.15
Advertising,	176.15½
Repairing Mill,	299 87
Beef, Pork &c,	323.08½
Hardware & castings,	102.39½
Building purposes,	318.64½
Cows & Hogs.	46.02
Relief &c of out door Paupers	158.68½
Grain,	507.32
Merchandise &c,	709.06½
Removal of Paupers,	69.56
Issuing orders for removal of paupers	36.65
Amt. overpaid on duplicates,	34.91
E. L. Anderson & S. Barnhart wheat in mill,	59.05
Buckwheat Huller,	76 85
Miscellaneous checks,	434.74
Due treasurer on last settlement,	47.05
G. Lysinger, bal. on settlement of acc't.	$57.13
D. Fletcher, salary as Auditor for 1860,	5.00
Percentage allowed collectors,	226.26¼
Exonerations, do	160.18
Uncurrent money,	10.00
Treasurer's salary,	40.00
Auditors & clerks, "	20.00
Stationary,	5.00
	$4228.95½
Amount due from collectors,	$3643.79

For want of proper vouchers for sundry chec and part of checks paid by the treasurer, $477,-77½ was not received by the Auditors, which will account for the above Balance due the County.

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of Geo., Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due the county of $415.95¼.

Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of January, A. D. 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
Auditors.

ATTEST:
T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.
March. 8, 1861.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks: This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.

March 8.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of Sidney R. Whitfield, late of E. Providence tp., dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JOHN W. SAMS,
[mar. 8.] Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

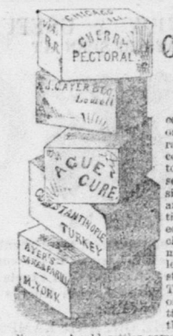
Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Geo. Ritchey, late of Union Township dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. LEVI RITCHEY,

March 8, 1861. Adm'r.

B. FRANK. JACKSON,

PRINTER AND STATIONER,
439 *CHESTNUT STREET*,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'66.–1 yr.



AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. SIR: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Francis McGirr, late of Juniata Township, Bedford county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

OWEN McGIRR,
Administrator.

Feb. 15th, '61. Bedford Township.

ESTATE OF JACOB NICODEMUS, dec'd.

—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob A. Nicodemus, Executor of the last will &c., of Jacob Nicodemus, late of Middle Woodbury Township, in said county dec'd., and to report the facts to said Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, A. D., 1861, at one o'clock P. M., of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
March 1st, '61, Auditor.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, C. H. HAMRICK, J. A. L. MORREL
GEO. R. PEDDLE, S. R. MARTIN.

F. A. BAKER,

WITH

MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.

—IMPORTERS OF—

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,

No. 30, North Fourth St., Phil.

May 18.'60.–1 yr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Feb, 8, 1861. Administrator

SHEPALND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article, at Dr. Harry's.

DR. MOTT'S
CHALYBEATE
RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reason familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating: and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dystentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equall decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In *Intermittent Fevers* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discoveted, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addresse to

R. B Locke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

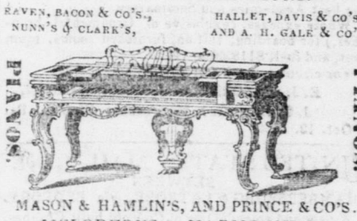
July 20th, '60.

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. GOULD,
No. 632 Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO'S., NUNN'S & CLARK'S, HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S., AND A. H. GALE & CO'S.



MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S.
MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

J. P. HUBER,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER,)
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No 8 North Fifth St., above Market, Phil'a.

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.

May 18, 1860.–1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL, SAMUEL MOORE, WILLIAM G. SELLMAN, JAMES M. WHITBY, EDWARD A ADAMS, HENRY P. ATKINSON.

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,
LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 220 & 222 North Third St., above Race, West side, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 779 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA

May 18, 1860.–1yr.

JOHN O. JAMES, WM. C. KENT, CHARLES SANTEE, ISAAC WELSH, G. A. SMITH, SAMUEL WHITE, H. G. STERLING, H. D. WELSH, J. TOMLINSON.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18 '60.–1 yr.

D. BORDER,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 185?

Spectacles.

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GRANVILLE STOKES'

GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES'

ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

Nov. 18,'60.–6 ms.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,

MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B. } Principals.
J. W. DICKERSON, }

This institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are :—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,

J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.

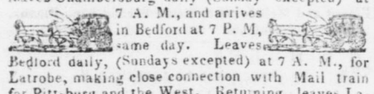
Oct. 12. 1860.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.



RATES OF FARE :—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

NOTICE.—

All persons are hereby notified, not to interfere with, molest, or disturb, remove or take away one grey mare, harness, and waggon, a bagatelle table, and apparatus for manufacturing Mineral water, the bottles, boxes, barrels, machinery, tools and instruments, and every thing thereto belonging, now in the possession of John N. Munshower, in the Borough of Bedford. The above property belongs to me, and remains in his possession, by my consent and permission.

N. A. ELDER.

Mifflintown, Pa., Feb. 8th, '61.

STRAY BULL.—

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Hopewell tp., Bedford County, about the first day of November last, a red bull, with white face, both ears marked, supposed to be about 2 years and a half old. The owner is requested to prove his property and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

Feb. 22d. SAMUEL DAVIS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Alfred S. Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber living in Middle Woodberry tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CYRUS S. OVER,

Feb. 22d, '61.

SOMETHING NEW & USEFUL

CAN ALWAYS BE SEEN AT

HARTLEY'S.

Hartley has just received the finest assortment of Meat cutters and Stuffers ever brought to the county. He has a new article of cutter that excels all others, cheap and durable, also Butcher Knives by the hundred, Meat Saws, &c.,

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS

Brilliant, cheap and beautiful. Said to burn 2 hours for one cent, no smoke, no smell, no explosion, go to Hartley's and purchase before the prettiest are sold, and purchase a nice cheap light for the long winter nights.—Hartley also has

SPALDING'S LIQUID GLUE,

which should be in every house; it mends most everything.

HARDWARE BY THE TON,

Oil and Paints, of nearly every kind,
Iron, Nails and Glass,
Farm Implements and Machinery.
Satisfaction given to all reasonable persons.
Cash buyers wanted and favored.
Those who pay promptly and known to be reliable, may be credited 6 months.

Nov. 9, 1860.

UNION HOTEL.—

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operation, By Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common ursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and tated in a plain manner, so that when a parlle case arises, those referring to the work, will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the Calculator is so simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply, or divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result The calculator differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day, and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathemrtical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick work, of Stone and Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal and Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Liquids, of Circular, of Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers, Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers, Paper Hangers', and Upholsters', Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous Commercial Forms—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount of Equation of Payments and Partnership Accounts of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its application to Business, of Surfaces, of Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

☞Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money. Price of a single Copy, in Cloth, 60 Cents, or two Copies for $1. 00. Bound in Pocket-book form, Morocco, $1.06 per copy.

ADDRESS :

M. M. ROHRER,

Box 1911 Philadelphia P. O., Pa.

30, 1860.–6ms.

CALL AND SEE!!

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL!!!

Assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, of the latest styles, just received, and for sale cheap, at

H. C. REAMER'S

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!

THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA

W. KANAGA, } PROPRIETORS.
W. McVEY, }

Feb. 3, 1860

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT Of Kerosene Lamps and Shades, just received at

Oct. 2, 1860. HARRY'S.

A LOT OF PURE MAPLE SUGAR, FOR SALE by

July 20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYstalized Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by

v20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION AND ART OF TEACHING, by John Ogden A. M. at Dr. Harry's

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD!

Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. and HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. CO., by which Freights are transported at the following low rates; From Hopewell to Philadelphia, Flour, 61½ cents per barrel. Grain, 31 cents per 100 lbs. Merchandize Westward, From Philadelphia to Hopewell, per 100 lbs., 1st Class, 75 cents. 2d class, 60 cts. 3d class 50 cents. 4th class, 35 cents. Salt and Plaster, 30 cents.

Freights Westward are received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

Freights Eastward are received at the Hopewell station of Broadtop R. R., and forwarded daily.

S. B. KINGSTON, JR.,
Freight agent, Pen'na. R. R. Co., Phil'a.

S. S. FLUCK,
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

Riddlesburg Coal, Fine and Lump, always on hand and for sale.

S. S. FLUCK.

Sept. 7, 1860.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING

MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-car, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted qual to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all inds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retails at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

To be had at H. C. REAMER'S Drug and Book Store, Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.–1y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

25 Tons of Plaster.

3 New Two horse wagons.

1 New set of Double Harness

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill, }
Bedford, Nov. 16. } JOHN NESON.

FOR SALE,

OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 100 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,

Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DISSOLUTION

OF PARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm of Reed & Minnich have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for settlement and collection; and all persons concerned desiring to save costs must call immediately and make settlement, as but little delay will be afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the CASH AND PRODUCE SYSTEM. He will do business on the SQUARE, so that he can sell goods at a CHEAPER RATE than ever; he does not wish to charge CASH and PROMPT customers with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore, Cash or Produce will govern his trade. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid NEW GOODS; they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits. Just opening and on hand

DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS,
CLOTHING, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,

And all goods kept in a general store.

LADIES can here find all they want for dress o comfort.

GENTLEMEN need seek no further for their essentials.

Come and examine for yourselves, a ready welcome awaits you.

Nov. 9, 1860.

MORE NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

AT

A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and

EXAMINE THE PRICES,
EXAMINE THE PRICES.

Cash or prompt six month buyers may expect, and will be offered,

GREATER BARGAINS,
GREATER BARGAINS,

than ever offered before. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED,
COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

Oct. 26, 1860.

OSTER & CARN

NEW WINTER GOODS,

AT THE CHEAP STORE

OF

OSTER & CARN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Just received a handsome line of new and fashionable

DRESS GOOD,
Shawls, Prints, Ginghams,
Sacking flannels in all colors,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings.
Satinetts, Jeans, Ready-made
Vests, Business and Over-Coats,
Hosiery, Gloves, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Glass, China and
Queensware, Groceries, Spices, &c..

And everything NEW AND CHEAP.—

Being determined to adhere to the system of "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," we believe it will be to the interest of all to EXAMINE our Stock, before purchasing.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Oct. 26,'60.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

FOR RENT —

The subscriber offers for rent the Store Room known as the "Kerns Stand," immediately opposite the store of N. Lyons & Sons, and lately occupied by J. & J. M. Shoemaker.—ALSO—the Dwelling House at present in the occupancy of W. M. Hall, Esq. Application should be made soon.

F. C. REAMER.

Dec. 21st.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the million, at Dr. Harry's.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

CONFECTIONARY

AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Florence Kramer use of John Cessna, Esq., Bryan Gardner & Co. Alexander Reynolds vs. Henry S. King } In the Common Pleas of Bedford co. No. 208 April T. 1860 Plu. Levari Facias No. 18 Feb'y, 1861.

The undersigned appointed Auditor, to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate of above Def't., find facts &c. will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday 29th of March 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,

March 1st, '61. Auditor.

NOTICE.—

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will commence a school term of four months, on Monday, April 8th. By request he will form a Normal Class, and offers superior inducements to those who are qualifying themselves for the business of teaching. Terms moderate and will be given on application to him.

CHA'S. W. GREENE.

March 1st, '61. 3t.

H. BANCROFT & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

No. 330 Market Street, Philadelphia.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

DENTIST.

C. N. CROCK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

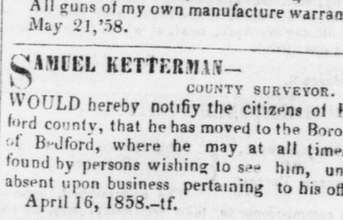
DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,

TUNER & REPAIRE



of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned :

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,

Bedford, Pa.

WINCHESTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

—AND—

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 706 CHESTNUT Street,

Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House,

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

May 18, 60.–1 yr.

FALL TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,

No. 137 North Third Street,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18,'60.–

OSWEGO CORN STARCH, the best article, Dr. Harry's.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 14t,